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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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June 12, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 3 p.m. 83.  
Humidity 93 85

June 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 3 p.m. 75.  
Humidity 91 71

WEATHER FORECAST.  
FAIR.  
Barometer 29.61

7966 五四初五

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1918.

三月二十日大英香港

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

#### FRENCH BOLDLY RESISTING NEW GERMAN THRUST.

Some Facts Concerning America's Help.

London, June 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation.—Low clouds interfered with air work on June 9, but our aeroplanes have constantly machine-gunned the enemy behind his lines. We, co-operating with the French, heavily bombed Neve and Frenzy-le-Roya. Nine tons of bombs were dropped in the day time. We dropped two tons of bombs during the night on the railway station at Salerne and on a dump east of La Bassée. We brought down four and drove down two enemy machines. No British machine is missing.

Splendid French Resistance.

London, June 10.

A French communiqué says:—This morning the offensive developed with sustained violence on a front of thirty-five kilometres between Montdidier and the Oise. The enemy, using important forces, repeatedly strove to break in our lines. The troops everywhere withstood the shock and along the whole battlefield are obstinately stopping or slowing down the enemy's thrust. On our left the enemy did not succeed in crossing our cover zone and our troops are at close grips with the enemy on our line from Rabeourt, Le Ferrey and Mortemer.

In the centre, the enemy's progress was more appreciable. After successive attacks, which were murderous for the enemy, they gained a footing in the villages of Ressous-sur-Matz and Marseilles. Where our first line units are contesting the ground foot by foot. On the right, the enemy encountered a similar resistance, and, despite repeated efforts, was held on the front from Belval to Cannectan-Courville.

A French communiqué dated June 10 concludes as follows:—In the centre the enemy tried by using new forces to extend his progress. He succeeded in reaching the southern outskirts of Cavy-les-Bois, Riasons-sur-Matz and Plateau Bellinger. Farther east fighting continues in Bois de Thiecourt. Prisoners unanimously state that the battle up to the present has cost the attacking units enormous losses.

North of the Aisne the artillery duel was somewhat lively. We concluded a local operation undertaken last night east of Luttebays and took 150 prisoners. Between Ourcq and the Marne we repulsed several enemy attacks east of Villy. Continuing their progress in the region of Basseilles, Franco-British units gained ground, bringing the number of their prisoners up to 250 and capturing thirty machine guns.

British Activity.

London, June 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We raided in the sector north east of Bethune. We repulsed an attack in the evening on a post at Evelyn wood.

Germany's Frightful Losses.

London, June 10.

A Havas correspondent, telegraphing on the evening of June 9, says that the limited resistance which our first line was called on to play compelled the enemy to deploy on positions of which our artillery well knew the range. Consequently the enemy experienced heavier losses than in the two previous offensives.

A semi-official statement confirms that the German losses were really frightful.

A German Claim.

London, June 9.

A German wireless official message states:—West of the Oise we captured Gury height and the adjoining lines.

Enemy Attack Breaks Down.

London, June 10.

An American communiqué says:—A fresh enemy attack during the night north-west of Chateau Thierry, in the vicinity of Bourges, broke down with severe enemy losses.

On the Belgian Front.

London, June 9.

A Belgian communiqué says:—Artillery actions have been particularly lively in the regions of Nieuport and Dixmude during the past two days. The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to penetrate our lines near St. Georges last night.

America's Valuable Aid.

London, June 6 (delayed).

A Daily Mail correspondent with the Americans in France says:—The Americans have already accomplished much and will accomplish more in the next few days and weeks which will forever dispel the impression that the German Government sought to convey, that, as a fighting factor, the United States does not exist. The American effort in France can be observed expanding daily. American troops fresh from the United States continue to arrive with regularity in numbers more than justifying British confidence in an ultimate military triumph. What I have seen here at the front and in the rear is a real guarantee of inevitable victory. It will be possible to travel from the sea to Switzerland and discover Americans in every fourth village. Whole American Divisions in some sectors form one unit holding to a certain extent the line. In other sectors the Americans are brigaded with French and British regiments, and I have seen American Divisions intermixed with a French Division. A most impressive feature of the American Army is the high standard of intelligence and keenness of the men, apart from their remarkable military qualities, one of the most conspicuous of which is their aptitude for accurate shooting. After a recent German raid on American lines in Lorraine, every German found dead was shot either in the heart or the head.

Defence of Paris.

London, June 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris, telegraphing on June 6, says that a Decree appoints a Committee, under the authority of the Minister for War, for the defence of an entrenched camp at Paris. The Committee is charged to carry out measures for organising, arming and provisioning the entrenched camp. General Dubail, the Military Governor, has been appointed President of the Committee.

GOTHA PELLED AT DUNKIRK.

London, June 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Goths was fired on by gunfire and that the crew of three were captured.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### SUBMARINES OFF AMERICA.

#### GERMAN PLAN TO DIVERT U.S. NAVAL FORCES.

Many Ships Torpedoed and Shelled.

London, June 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that a batch of cables, undated, report enemy submarines off the New England coast, torpedoing and shelling shipping. At present it is stated that two steamers, one schooner and two or three other vessels, have been sunk, including the passenger steamer Carolina, with three hundred and forty persons aboard. All were saved except sixteen.

A telegram from Washington says that Mexican diplomats and United States' officials do not believe that German U-boats have bases in Mexico. Naval men think that the U-boats obtained fuel from oil tank ships from Tampico, intercepted in the Gulf of Mexico. United States' squadrons are closely watching the South Atlantic and the eastern coast of South America.

Over Three Hundred Persons Missing.

London, June 5.

A message from Washington says it appears that 68 aboard the Carolina are either dead or missing. It is estimated that a total of 350 persons are missing from the ships reported to have been submarine. Apparently the schooner Cole was the first ship submarine and later the Carolina, with 220 passengers and 120 crew. A wireless message said that the submarine was shelling the passengers taking to the boats. Three hundred passengers and crew were picked up in the sea and brought to an Atlantic port by a schooner. Subsequently two boats of Carolina survivors arrived at Atlantic City, but sixteen of thirty-five complement in the Carolina's motor boat, which reached Lewis, Delaware, were drowned during a most severe thunderstorm on Sunday night, while the motor boat was drifting about the ocean. Thus all the Carolina's complement is accounted for.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the ex-Dutch steamer Texel has been submarine sixty miles from the coast. The crew of thirty-six have been landed.

The Porto Rico, a passenger steamer, sent a wireless message saying that it was being attacked by a submarine. The result is unknown. The survivors of the submarine schooner Cole were picked up by an American auxiliary warship. The submarine pursued, but the latter escaped, taking refuge in an Atlantic port. Immediately the submarine were reported, submarine chasers, seaplanes and other craft put to sea. The authorities state that the naval men are fully equipped to meet enemy raids at ports from which troops are sailing to France. The Captain of the Cole states that the submarine torpedoed his ship was two hundred feet long and carried two large guns mounted fore and aft, with a small gun amidships. He declares that he saw a second submarine.

Won't Interfere with U.S. Naval Plans.

London, June 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that naval circles express the opinion that if the submarine raids on the American coast are designed to effect the withdrawal of part of the American squadron operating abroad, the enemy will be sorely disappointed.

It is stated that Mr. Daniels, the Secretary for the Navy, has declared that the Atlantic coast defences are entirely adequate. It would be unnecessary to recall vessels from the war zone to counter the U-boats. Newspapers are generally agreed that the raids will be abortive so far as interfering with the steady flow of troops and shipping across the Atlantic. The New York Times reflects the temper of Americans in commenting:—“The Germans could not have chosen a surer way to stir the war spirit in every American breast and to raise patriotic fervour to fever heat.”

A Norwegian Steamer Sunk.

London, June 8.

Reuter's correspondent at New York reports that a submarine sank the Norwegian steamer Vinland, yesterday morning. Nineteen survivors have been landed.

Road to France to be Kept Open.

London, June 9.

A cablegram from Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the American Navy, has been published which says:—The activities of German submarine on the American coast have in no way changed the policy of the Government. The road to France will be kept open. There will be no weakening of our naval forces in Europe. Germany's attempt to bring frightfulness to our doors has stimulated recruiting.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Mr. Daniels has declared that the Navy has accomplished the duty of keeping open the door to France, guarding food supplies for co-belligerents and will continue to do so.

No Advance in Marine Insurance.

London, June 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Treasury Department announces that the submarine danger is insufficient to justify an advance of marine insurance rates. Life insurance rates on officers and crews on merchantmen in the war zone is reduced to 4/6 as recommended prior to the raids.

#### AMERICA REFUSES A GERMAN DEMAND.

London, June 8.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the State Department has refused Germany's demand for the release of Herr Bintelen in exchange for Saigert London, described as a citizen of the United States, under arrest in Germany as a spy. Germany proposed the exchange through the Swiss Government, threatening reprisals if refused. It appears that London served in the Russian Army, was condemned to death at Warsaw, the sentence being commuted to one of ten years' imprisonment. Bintelen was one of the important German spies arrested in England and sent to the United States at the request of the United States Government. He was sentenced in New York in February last with ten other Germans to eighteen months' imprisonment for conspiring to destroy British munitions. The State Department, replying to the German proposal for the exchange, firmly pointed out that if reprisals on one American were contemplated by England's government "it would be wise for the German Government to consider that if it acts on that principle it would be inevitably compelled to invite similar reciprocal action on the part of the United States with respect to a great number of German subjects in this country."

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK.

Believed to Have Been Torpedoed.

London, June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the hospital ship Konigen Regentes, with the English Delegates aboard, struck a mine off the English coast, twenty miles from Leman Bank. Four sailors are believed to have been drowned and the Purser died aboard. The remainder were rescued.

A Torpedo Seen.

London, June 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Rotterdam says that particulars show that the Konigen Regentes was five hundred yards behind the Sindora at one o'clock in the morning of June 6 when she was struck right amidships. She broke up and sank in five minutes. The Sindora immediately proceeded to the rescue. Some of the crew of the Konigen Regentes declare that they saw a torpedo approach and hit the Konigen Regentes. It is stated that all the ships were undoubtedly in the right course. The British delegates voyaged on the Sindora, and not on the Konigen Regentes.

M. re Evidence.

London, June 7.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Captain of the Konigen Regentes affirms that the ship was torpedoed. The look-out and the carpenter have informed the naval officer investigating on behalf of the Dutch Government that they saw the track of the torpedo, while a seaman declared that he saw the torpedo itself.

Ship's Officers' Views.

London, June 8.

Although Lord Newton states that he refuses to believe that the hospital ship Konigen Regentes was torpedoed, the weight of evidence seems to leave very little doubt that the ship was the victim of a U-boat.

The Captain, interviewed, said "I have not the slightest doubt that it was torpedoed. My direct impression after the explosion was that it was torpedoed. This is the fourth time I have been in a marine disaster. My ship has three run upon a mine, so I have had some experience. This time the shock was quite different, and the explosion did not give such a loud report as a mine."

The Quartermaster, Dekker, says that he heard a whistling noise and saw the torpedo coming. It was impossible for him to have been mistaken, he says, because he had often watched torpedo exercises and formerly served in the Dutch Navy. Three other members of the crew declare positively they saw the torpedo.

It transpires that it had been given out that the British Delegates to the War Prisoners' Conference were to travel by the Konigen Regentes, but, with a view to evading possible espionage agents, they finally voyaged on the Sindora. The Neusee Rotterdam declares that it is impossible to doubt that a torpedo sank the ship.

Not a "Mistake."

London, June 8.

According to Reuter's correspondent at the Hague, the New York Courant points out that the "wilful destruction" of the hospital ship Konigen Regentes occurred under circumstances which practically exclude a "mistake." There cannot be a submarine commander who does not know why a hospital ship will again and again cross the North Sea. The paper further draws attention to the fact that the Germans always said that the particular sound of a paddle boat was clearly recognisable by a submarine and asks "Was one of the submarine crews afraid that the conference at the Hague would give the war a somewhat more humane character? Was it the deed of a madman?" The newspaper considers that speedy German action is necessary. Following the receipt of the first official reports of the sinking of the Konigen Regentes the naval authorities ordered a fresh inquiry by a special mechanical commission.

### THE ALLIES DETERMINATION.

Stirring Speech by Mr. Lloyd George.

London, June 7.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a dinner given by the Printers' Pension Association, said that the present generation of Britons had made unsuppassed sacrifices, together with our Allies, for a great purpose and a high ideal. One of the most encouraging things was the superb valour, trained and skilled, with which the Americans had taken their part in the struggle and defeated the foe. It was most encouraging because they were coming in steadily—there was a great flow—and we are depending upon them. If for any cause the Allies were not to succeed, it would be a sorry world to live in. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance or significance of the issues with which we were confronted to-day; the fate of the world, the destinies of and the lives of generations would be fashioned by the failure or triumph of our cause. The struggle to-day was more material, sordid and brutal than almost any which had been imposed upon Europe. If the enemy were successful, civilisation would be flung back into the dark dungeons of the past. (Applause). We were paying a big, sad, and harrowing price for victory, but the sum total of human wretchedness which had been paid for victory would not equal in value what we were defending to-day. The crisis is not past, but with a stout heart we shall win through. (Applause). Then, too, to the plague. (Loud Applause). In the interests of the human race it must be stamped out, and the world cannot allow it to come again to darken the lives of millions and desolate millions of homes. That is what we are fighting for and this is the country which has faced a great crisis in the past. We hear about Ludendorff's hammer blows, Hammer blows crack and crumble poor material but, consolidate good metal. There is good ore in British hearts which has stood the test of centuries, and it will stand this. (Applause).

So will that great and gallant people across the Channel who are fighting for the honour of their native land, fighting without distinction. I have seen them and I never saw any signs of wavering in any French face. (Applause). They are full of courage and determination to fight through to the end and it is a united France more than ever. So it is a united Britain. We have to sink political differences. Although controversies will recur after the war the deluge will have swept away the landmarks and there will be different methods of dealing with things. Meanwhile, let us be one people, one in aim, one in courage and in the ready never to give in. Let Britain stand like a bulwark against this torment and, God willing, we will break it in twain. (Applause).

(Continued on page 8)

## LEAGUE TENNIS.

R. H. v. Club de Tennis.

These teams met in the "B" Division on Saturday, the Engineers winning by 75 to 24. Scores—

Raworth and Heath beat Hyndman and Hyndman 7-4, best scores and de Souza 6-5, best Rail and Gomes 9-2. Charters and Townsend beat Soares and de Souza 8-3, best Rail and Gomes 9-2, best Hyndman 9-2. McGregor and Crookshanks beat Rail and Gomes 10-1, best Hyndman and Hyndman 9-2, best Soares and de Souza 8-3.

M. B. K. v. Indian School.

This Junior League match was won by the Japanese by 52 games to 47. Scores—

Imura and Imao beat S. H. Ismail and S. A. Ismail 9-2, best M. M. Omar and S. A. Ismail 8-3, best S. A. Hamid and S. D. Ismail 10-1.

Sugiyama and Yamazaki lost to Imao and Imao 5-6, best Ono and Imao 7-4, best Hamid and Imao 6-5.

Imao and Yamazaki lost to Ismail and Ismail 1-10, lost to Omar and Ismail 2-9, lost to Hamid and Ismail 4-7.

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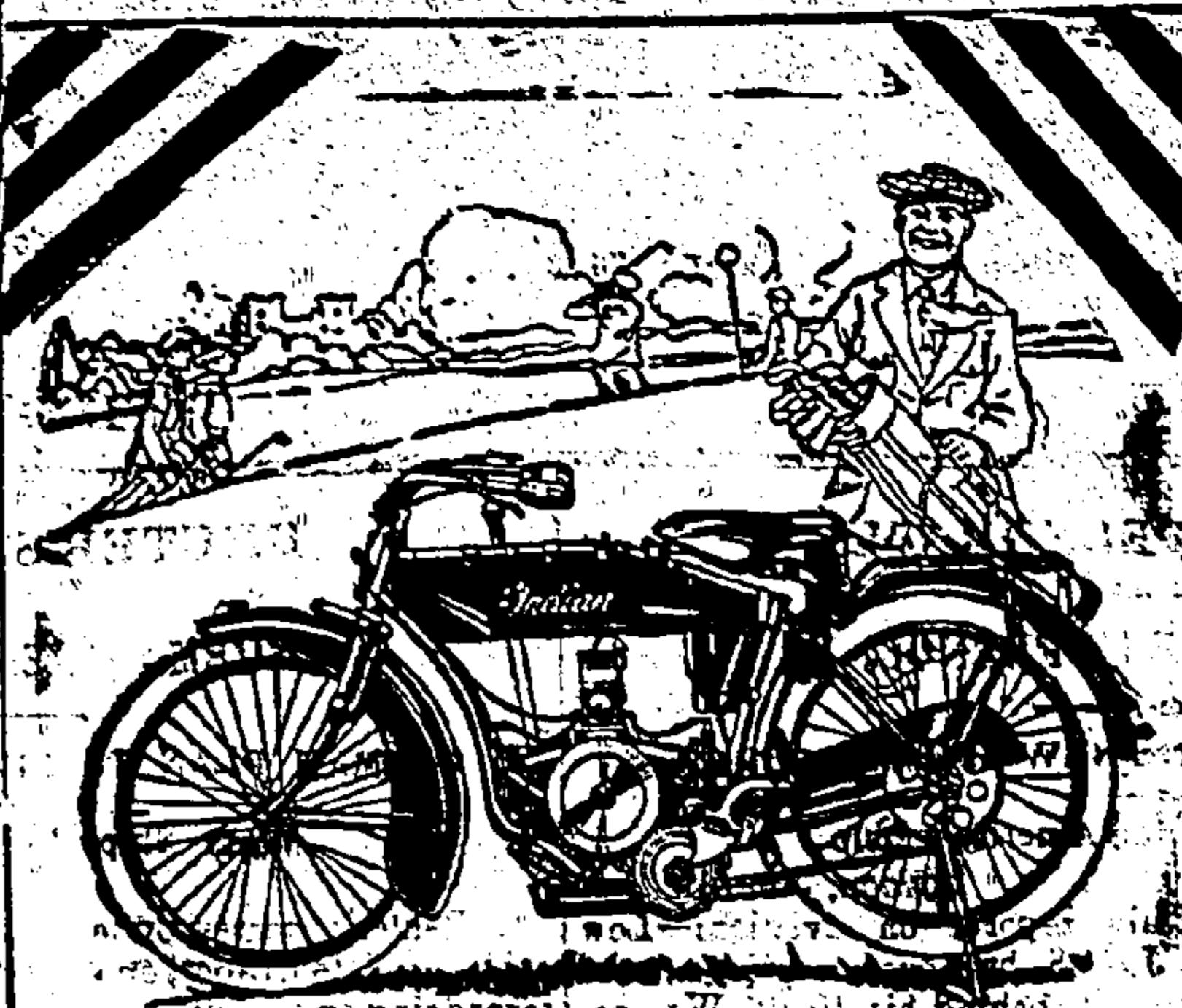
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## GENERAL NEWS.

The Order of the Excellent Crop. Mr. Edward Francis Southon Newman, Acting Postal Commissioner, Chinghai, has received His Majesty King George's licence and authority to wear the insignia of the Fifth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, which the President of the Republic of China has been pleased to confer upon him.

Vanished Dramatist's Fortune. The estate of Mr. H. H. Davies, of Knightsbridge, the dramatist and play-wright, who disappeared some time ago at Robin Hood's Bay, Yorkshire, has just been sworn at £12,284. He left the whole to his brother, Edgar, who in fulfilment of a wish expressed in the will, is handing £500 to the Royal Literary Fund.

Regiment's Colour Stolen. The stealing of the colours of the Connacht Rangers from the church at Headmore, co. Galway, was referred to by Lord Justice Molony in his address to the Galway grand jury. One would have thought, he said, that the memory of the heroic regiment which for over a century had added to the honour and glory of their country would have been safe in the guardianship of the people.

British Mission to Japan. All of the members of the mission to Japan headed by Prince Arthur of Connaught are military men, according to latest advices. It is understood that the personnel of the Prince's party is as follows: Captain A. J. M. Sinclair, chief aide-de-camp to the Prince; Lieutenant-General Sir William Pulteney, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., D. S. O.; Major the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, adjutant to Lieutenant-General Sir William Pulteney; and Captain F. Butt, of the Royal Berkshire Regiment.

Women's Fish Dinner Revolt. Sixty women scrubbers, employed at Edmonton Military Hospital, refused fish dinners provided for them a few days ago. The authorities offered to compromise and give fish and meat on alternate days. Some of the women accepted this arrangement, and the hospital committee went further and agreed to take only two meat coupons each week for six dinners. The appearance of the wounded from the big battle in France has caused all the women to swallow their grievances—and the fish.

Government Waste of £500. A curious instance of Government economy was revealed at Old street when two lads were found over on a charge of stealing a quantity of lead from a Bethnal-green warehouse. It was stated that £500 worth of damage had been done to the premises during the past three months by youths like the prisoners. The factory had been occupied by Austrians, and had been closed down by order of the Board of Trade. The authorities did not feel justified in incurring the expense of a caretaker. The Magistrate: They would rather have £500 worth of damage done.

Russians Must Fight.

Whether Russian subjects in England remain liable for military service under the convention which was concluded between Britain and Kerensky's Government was argued before a King's Bench Divisional Court. A Russian named Katchinsky, formerly a fruiteller in London, had sought to establish that he was not liable for service. The Attorney-General explained that the man had been on the Army Reserve for some time, and ought to have reported himself earlier. The Military Convention concluded with Russia had not been denounced, and the view of the Government was that it would be a great misfortune if the thousands of Russians now in the Army were released, after all the expenditure that had been lavished upon them.

Realising that the Russian soldiers of the future were likely to be of smaller military value, the authorities had now decided to cease using the convention. Mr. Justice Darling: I would rather not go to battle with them (Laughter). The judges held that there was no proof that Katchinsky had been illegally enlisted, and he must therefore remain in the Army.

## NOTICES.



7432 Andante Tranquillo (de Borod) Violin Powell  
74334 Has screw Thy Young Days Shaded  
74335 Lubin's Air McCormack  
74336 Bigalletto-Cortigian Gluck  
74337 God Be With You Gluck-Zimbalist  
64350 In a Gondola-Improviso Elman  
64363 Little Boy Blue (Field Nevin) McCormack  
64396 Minas Prokofiu de Gogorza  
55076-a Creation-In Native Worth Althouse  
-b By the Waters of Babylon Werners  
1777-a Ferosita-Tarantella Vessell's Italiana B.  
-b La Gelata-Fantasia Do

Save Your Eyes  
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## U. S. ARMY INCREASE.

No Suggestion as to Number  
of Troops.

Washington, May 2—Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, at a hearing to-day before the House Military Affairs Committee, in confidential session, asked the Congress grant unlimited power for the creation of an army of whatever size necessary for the prosecution of the war. He told the committee that it would be ill-advised to restrict the number of men to be utilized and that the size of the army should be increased in the discretion of the Government as transportation and equipment facilities warrant.

Mr. Baker indicated he would submit a proposed measure, probably as an amendment to the Draft law, to grant the unlimited authority asked. Under the existing Draft law, as construed by Chairman Dent, of the Military Committee, and others, there is authority for use of only 1,000,000 men under draft. Mr. Dent yesterday introduced a bill to authorize a draft total of 4,000,000 men, which, with volunteers already in the service, would make an ultimate possible maximum strength of 5,000,000 men.

Mr. Baker was questioned by the Committee regarding his views to increasing the draft size. He said he was studying the subject and had made no decisions.

The House Military Committee will immediately resume consideration of the annual Army Appropriation bill, and Secretary

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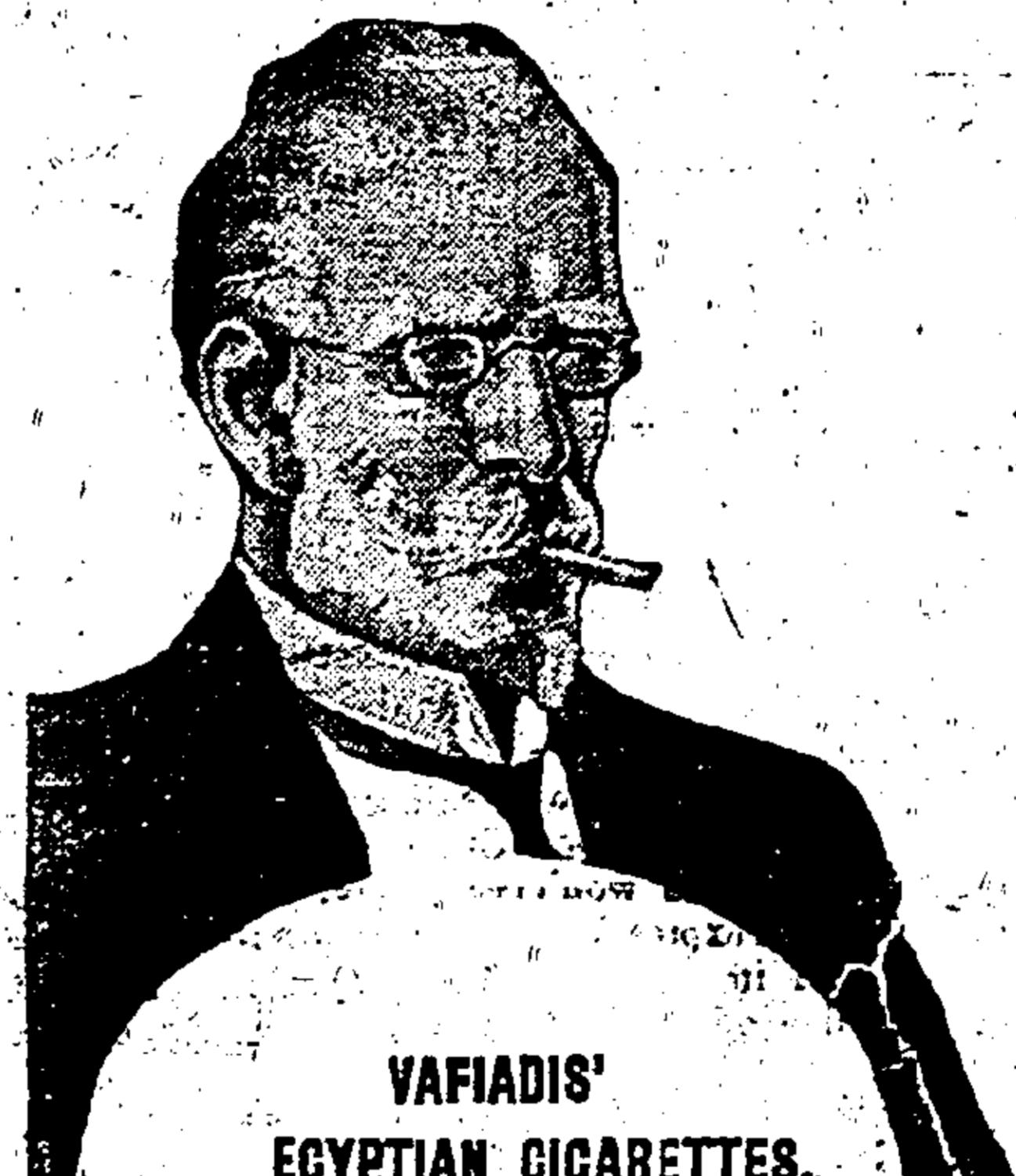
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"	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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Baker's idea is that it shall provide only for the number immediately foreseen.

Indications are that it will carry provision for equipment, transportation, pay, and other expenses of approximately 3,000,

000 men, as part not of a specific programme, but as a further extension of a blanket authority plan involving use of all or part of the funds appropriated, and supplemental appropriations later on, as their need may become apparent.

Mr. Baker, at the conclusion of the hearing, dictated this statement:

"The War Department pro-

gramme was presented to the

House Military Committee this

morning. It involved the ex-  
ecution of the training of men and  
the increasing of the army as  
rapidly as ability to equip and  
transport them can be foreseen.  
The Secretary of War declined to

discuss the numbers of the pro-  
posed army, for the double reason  
that any specific number implies

a limit, and the only point of  
limit is our ability to equip and  
transport men, which is constant-  
ly on the increase.

"The details of estimates pro-  
posed for the regular appropria-  
tion of 1918-19 will be gone into  
with the committee beginning at  
10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

These estimates, when approved

by the Committee and acted upon

by Congress, will be supplemented

by subsequent appropriations

as the facilities for transportation  
and the additional equipment  
increase.

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Mr. A. SUGA Queen's Road Central

Mr. H. MORITA Duddell Street

Mr. T. TAKAYE Queen's Road Central

Mr. I. HONDA Queen's Road Central

Mr. S. HONDA Queen's Road Central

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SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries &

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1918.

### AFTER THE WAR.

While this is not the moment to think of peace from anything but an anticipatory standpoint, it is well at times that views should be expressed as to the nature of the conditions which are essential if a recurrence of the present upheaval is to be prevented. In this connection it has long been recognised that the masses, the people—those who have been called on to bear heavy burdens in this titanic struggle—will have a very great deal to say when it comes to settling things in order on the cessation of hostilities. In their own interests, and in the interests of generations yet unborn, they will demand to be heard, so that some method may be arrived at whereby the world is spared the horrors through which it has been passing for close on four years now.

With these thoughts in mind, the observations just made by Mr. Arthur Henderson as to the kind of peace which the Allied workmen aim at are much to the point. His statements, if analysed, make it clear that the workers are heart and soul with the cause for which the Entente nations are so valiantly fighting. For example, he says there will be no surrender to the militarist or the Imperialist—in other words, to the Germans, for the Allies are animated neither by militaristic or imperialistic motives. Neither will the workers agree to "a cynical peace based on a military stalemate." That is the type of peace which the Germans are seeking; they desire a return to the *status quo*, with the implied idea that a decision cannot be reached militarily. Mr. Henderson's declaration therefore means that nothing but peace by victory for those who are upholding international justice will satisfy the workers. Perhaps most interesting of all that Mr. Henderson says is his reference to the new international system which he says the workers are pledged to create and which is to prevent future wars. The keystone of that system, apparently, is the League of Nations about which we have heard so much. There are, as we have many times pointed out, great difficulties in the practical application of such a scheme, but we do not doubt that a really big attempt will be made in the peace conditions to evolve some such scheme, out of regard for the future of humanity. Mr. Henderson says that secret diplomacy will have to go, as also will compulsory military service, and that inter-State Treaties will have to see the light of day through publication. These are great reforms, but no-one will deny that if they could be carried into effect they will automatically remove a great many of the causes which have brought about war in the past. They accord with democratic ideas, and the probability is that we shall see international intercourse moving in that direction once the present war is over.

It is, however, when we come to the future treatment of Germany that differences of opinion arise. Mr. Henderson says there must be retribution of the proposed economic boycott of Germany. What does he mean by that? Does it imply that the Allied countries and their Colonies are to give the German trader precisely the same facilities after the war that he enjoyed before? If so, we fear Mr. Henderson is likely to rather sadly disappointed. We all know how in the days before the war the Hans abused the privileges granted them in British possessions—privileges as great as any which the British themselves enjoyed—and we know that nothing but the German lust for commercial supremacy brought about this war. "No victory," will the Hans be given the opportunity which he had in the past; discrimination of some kind is inevitable, whether we call it boycotting or any other name. That is part of the punishment which the Germans have won for himself. Except on this point, Mr. Henderson's observations appear sane and well-reasoned; and probably the time will come when even the workers will see that unqualified license to the Han will mean more than ruin to themselves.

### Reading Matter for the Troops.

As we feel sure that the public generally do not make use of the Post Office to anything like the extent they ought in the way of making it a general collector of reading matter for the troops, we have pleasure in calling special attention to the letter which yesterday appeared in our issue from the Postmaster General. In his letter, Mr. S. B. Ross says that "any papers or books sent to the General Post Office for distribution among the troops will be forwarded to Egypt." Egypt is specially mentioned simply because Mr. Ross is referring to a communication from the Postmaster General of Egypt. Should the quantity of books and papers received warrant it, they will of course be sent to other war areas—to India, Mesopotamia, Africa, France etcetera. At any rate, what is sent into the General Post Office here will find its way into the hands of some of our soldiers or sailors who are fighting for us. At home and elsewhere it has long been customary with all classes to drop magazines, books and newspapers into the Post Office, and that the practice has not become general here is no doubt due to the fact that the Post Office officials have not sufficiently announced the fact that they are willing to distribute any literature sent to them for that purpose. We understand that the books, magazines, papers, etcetera, need not be wrapped and consequently it entails practically no trouble to the giver to pass on his reading matter when finished with it. That it is highly appreciated at the front there is ample testimony to show, and surely it is the very least we can do to while away the many weary hours that occasionally come to Tommy or Jack while engaged in the great adventure.

### Kow-Towing in Court.

Though Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, who holds the position of Senior Magistrate, has not been long at the Ministry, he is, we fancy, well on the way to making quite a reputation for himself. About a week ago he delivered a little lecture to a Chinese boy on the iniquity of referring to foreigners by the epithet *fan kwai*—(Foreign devil)—and now that another Chinese youth has referred to Indian policemen as *mota kwai*—(Indian devils)—our Senior Magistrate is again on the warpath. On this occasion, he delivered not only a lecture, but he proceeded to humiliate the unfortunate user of the phrase. Our Senior Magistrate says he won't have Chinese use such expressions in his Court, and in adopting this attitude, no doubt Mr. Wolfe is quite right. But we think that he is making rather too much of what is after all a very trivial matter. No doubt some Chinese use the words complained of offensively, but it seems to be a fact that the phrase is mostly used simply because certain Chinese know no other phrase by which they can refer to foreigners. At any rate the general public, we are of opinion, would consider it more dignified on the part of a British Magistrate if, instead of lecturing and causing a kow-towing performance to take place in Court, he should administer a short and sharp reprimand and, if the case warranted it, order a few strokes with the birch:

### "OUR DAY".

#### A Red Cross Appeal.

His Excellency the Governor has been requested by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to publish the following abbreviated message, full text of which follows by post:—It should be noticed that the portion from "will be enabled" to "heartfelt sympathy" are a quotation from His Majesty the King's words.—Our Day 1918—For South Africa, Order of St. John of Jerusalem and British Red Cross Society appeal to all overseas who desire to relieve suffering of sick and wounded of the forces of His Majesty and of His Allies. Joint committee appeals on Our Day 24th October next. Your co-operation is asked. In every theatre of

### DAY BY DAY.

#### COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE UNTIL IT BECOMES DESTRUCTIVE AND THEN IT IS THE DEATH OF TRADE.

To-morrow is the second anniversary of the capture of Wilhelmsthal in German East Africa.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 3d.

#### PROPERTY SALE.

Leasehold property situated at 34, New Market Street was sold by auction at Mr. Lummer's sale room yesterday. There was keen bidding, and the lot was eventually sold to a Chinese lady, Tang Ho-shi, for \$21,000.

#### THE COLONY'S HEALTH.

During yesterday there were notified four cases of spotted fever (all fatal), three of plague (two fatal) and two fatal occurrences of enteric fever. All the sufferers were Chinese.

#### STOLEN FISH.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning, with stealing eighteen catties of salt fish. It was stated by Inspector Macdonald that a cargo of salt fish from Annam had been tampered with and 945 catties had been stolen. A watch was set and the defendants were arrested in the act of stealing. The excuse given was that the fish was lying on the deck of the steamer, as though not wanted. His Worship eventually amended the charge to one of receiving and imposed fines of \$25 or 10 days' hard labour.

#### A SUCCESSFUL DEFENCE.

An Indian constable of the Naval Yard appeared as complainant in a case before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, a Chinese youth being charged with picking the constable's pocket of \$22 30, contained in a purse. Complainant stated that the youth ran away and threw the purse to two other men who got away. Defendant said that because he accidentally trod on the constable's foot, the latter became angry and brought this charge. After evidence had been given the defendant was discharged.

#### UNSATISFACTORY EVIDENCE.

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing \$182.77 from another Chinese in Queen's Road Central yesterday. The story of the complainant was that he was walking along Queen's Road Central when the defendant drew his attention to some coins lying on the ground. As he went to pick them up the defendant picked his pocket. Chase was given and defendant was arrested, but not before he had passed the money to an associate. Defendant complained that it was a mistake and that the wrong man had been arrested. He was struck by complainant and his icks. His Worship eventually discharged the man as the evidence was unsatisfactory.

Red Cross work increases and now costs over \$80,000 a week. Troops from all parts of Empire benefit. We are deeply grateful for manifold help sent from all parts of the world and have confidence that our friends at home and overseas will rally again to our call. The King hopes that joint committee of Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem "will be enabled until victory is won and the peace of the world is restored to maintain without state meat its sacred mission to the wounded, the sick, and the prisoners, whose welfare has our unfailing solicitude and our heartfelt sympathy." Their Majesties the Queen and Queen Alexandra graciously support this appeal. We ask you to help us by making our needs known as widely as possible.

ARTHUR,  
Grand Prior, Order of St.  
John of Jerusalem.

LANSDOWNE,  
Chairman, Council of  
Red Cross.

### SANITARY BOARD.

#### QUESTION OF MAKING MEASLES NOTIFIABLE.

Mr. A. Gibbons presided at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, those also present being:—The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Halifax, Dr. Oscaris, Messrs. G. Alabaster, F. B. Bowley, Ng Hon. Trs. Col. Crisp, Mrs. Gale (Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. A. D. Hickling (Secretary).

In pursuance with notice, Mr. Bowley moved:—"That the Board consider in Committee the desirability of including measles amongst notifiable disease."

Mr. Bowley said the Hon. Member of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Holyoak, had asked the question in the Legislative Council if measles had been made a notifiable disease; the answer being that "The question was not brought before the Board but the officers of the Board were consulted by His Excellency departmentally in the first instance and His Excellency was mistaken in thinking the Board had been consulted." Mr. Bowley was told that the matter was under consideration, awaiting medical opinion on the subject. Unless it was compulsory to disinfect in the case of measles, then it could not be made notifiable. Mr. Bowley then said he had consulted Dr. Harston on the subject and proceeded to read lengthy extracts from the latter's letter of reply. This was strong in favour of making the disease notifiable.

Mr. Bowley added that if measles was made a notifiable disease it would help to check the spread of cerebro spinal fever. This epidemic had been got under control, but had not been wholly overcome, and might break out again next winter. Measles was one of the pre-disposing causes of cerebro spinal fever. Measles could be checked by the same means as could cerebro spinal fever. Disinfection amongst the Chinese must not be compulsory. Notification should not imply compulsory disinfection.

In Committee, Dr. Oscaris referred to the Chinese dislike of Sanitary Inspectors' visits. They would not call in a doctor if a disease had to be notified, so that diseases due to measles—such as broncho-pneumonia would go untreated. Secondly, they did not know the cause of measles and what steps to take to prevent it.

Mr. Ng Hon Trs said that measles was a harmless disease. The Chinese could attend to measles and cure it themselves without consulting a doctor. If they made measles notifiable, it would only tend to scare people.

Col. Crisp said there were other diseases in the list that should be made notifiable, why not make them all notifiable? Measles was infectious. Measles was a carrier for cerebro spinal fever, but influenza was even more so, so that if one disease were made notifiable so should the other.

Mr. Alabaster said it would do injury to trade if measles was made notifiable. Firstly, directly owing to the quarantine regulations of other ports, and secondly, it would result in driving away the Chinese population from the Colony. He thought the question raised two reasons:—(1) cases of measles would be sent to Barker Road where previously they had not been sent, (2) there had been a case of measles at the Club and disinfection had been refused. Disinfection could be carried out in any disease.

Mrs. Gale, in a lengthy speech approving notification, said it was not expected that measles would be stamped out by notification but it was a step in the right direction, and nothing could be done towards prevention of any disease without knowledge of its existence in the locality. She then went on to suggest various preventive measures.

After further discussion, Mr. Alabaster proposed a vote against the motion, and Mr. Ng Hon Trs seconded. This was carried with only Mr. Gale and Mr. Bowley dissenting.

### CONSCRIPTION BILL.

To "those men who ought to be protected from the accusations made against them."—(Speech of Hon. Mr. Landale on June 11th.)

Is it true that the commercial houses pressed for the general application of conscription to this Colony for men, married and single, in order that you might remain content to continue at your posts?

Did you know of the cable which was sent?

Did you know that the cable contained not a hint of any such reason for this step?

Did you know that those commercial houses, represented by the Chamber of Commerce, would, when conscription arrived, take up the attitude that you would have to continue at your posts?

Do you know that they asked to be and are represented by a "substantial commercial majority"?

Is it unfair to assume that the two preceding questions refer to an object and to the means for obtaining the same?

What did you think when, during the long discussion on the Bill, all parties, including the Hon. Member for the Chamber of Commerce, discussed in apparent agreement the manifest provision being made for married men?

Did you consider from whence these married men were going to come?

Did you know that they were not to be drawn from your own number?

Is it not a pretty heavy price for your contentment?

Are you going to appear before the "substantial commercial majority" permitting them to retain this attitude?

Have you ever considered if no other and less costly method of containing you would have done as well?

If so, did you make representations thereon?

Will you sit tight?

P. C. JENKIN.  
Hongkong, June 12, 1918.

To the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Who is "Boderick Random" of the *Daily Press*?

Is his answer also your only answer?

Do you honestly approve his statement that "A Bill affecting the livelihoods of all British residents has been forced upon the Colony by just those few (the Heads of Government Departments) whom it cannot possibly touch?"

Do you suggest, as he does, that the Government may have trapped you?

Does it not savour more of truth to say that you are now afraid to take the responsibility for the price to be paid (by others) when a grocer made the usual request to one good woman the other day she indignantly retorted, "I suppose the next thing will be that you will expect us to bring our own frying pans to carry home the bacon?"

Is it not for this, and this reason only, that you wish to fix the Government with the responsibility for the Bill?

Will the "substantial commercial majority" make your inspired classic jest by adopting and enforcing the view of your Hon. Member that practically no "firm of standing" can spare a solitary man?

P. C. JENKIN.  
Hongkong, June 12, 1918.

### POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. C. Jenkins, C. B. E., state:—

Vouchers have been sent to the respective contractors to cover all applications to date for caps, boots, and uniform.

Police School.

The fourteen members who "Passed with Credit" in the examinations held by Mr. T. H. King, A. S. P., on May 11th, 1917, and by Mr. P. L. J. Woodhouse, D. S. P., on July 1st, 1917, are not required to attend the forthcoming examinations. Mr. T. H. King has again consented to act as Examiner.

Bagpipes and Drums.

All members of this Unit will attend practice on every Monday and Friday at 6 p.m. commencing Friday, June 14.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

We were told recently that the Kaiser was commanding in person in the great battle, but that he was in Belgium, ten miles deep in barbed wire. Wellington and Napoleon were never more than three-quarters of a mile apart at Waterloo, with which contest the present titanic struggle has been compared. The comparison does not hold good. Not even the prophetic vision of Lord Roberts was able to visualise a combat such as this. He deemed impossible the massed attacks in which the Germans have been driving forward into areas which have become abattoirs.

He thought that open formations, scattered men separated from officers, would be the rule. At Waterloo, with 16,000 men on our side, and 80,000 on the French, the battle, on a three-mile front, was compressed for the nobel part into a one-and-a-half-mile front. Such packing of men, he thought, could never recur. He foresees, however, as clearly as Haig, the need for intensive training of the men. But the Kaiser in Belgium, in personal command! Wellington rode up and down his lines the whole day long.

"Sir, I have a distinct view of Napoleon and his staff," said an artillery officer, approaching him. "I have my guns trained on them, ready to fire." "No, no," said Wellington hastily; "no, I'll not allow it. It is not the business of commanders to be firing on each other." And when bloodthirsty Blucher, in the hour of triumph, proposed to concentrate all efforts on the capture and immediate execution of Napoleon, Wellington, while admitting the necessity of the capture, said, as to the major proposal, "You and I have played parts too distinguished in these transactions to now become butchers." That was the old style of personal command.

There is rare appropriateness in the popularity of "Annie Laurie" with our soldiers—"it is the queen of songs in the trenches" says Sir Alexander Macdonald—for tradition has it that the author, William Douglas, of Finland, was himself a soldier who fought and died in Flanders two centuries ago. The original song, however, had but two verses, and was revised and provided with the beautiful third stanza by Lady John

## DEPORTATION CASE.

## Li Hong-mi's Action Fails.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before the Full Court, consisting of Sir William Beeves Davies (Chief Justice) and Mr. Justice Gomperis (Puisne Judge), judgement was delivered in the action brought against the Attorney General, the Secretary of Chinese Affairs and the Captain Superintendent of Police, by Li Hong-mi, a solicitor's clerk, asking for the setting aside of a deportation order made against him.

The Chief Justice said:—This is an action arising out of certain deportation proceedings. Plaintiff who is a natural-born British subject and was formerly in the Government Service for many years, seeks to get a deportation order made against him set aside, and recover damages against certain Government officials for acts done in matters incidental to the order of deportation. . . The conclusion at which I have arrived may be summarised as follows:—The local legislature has entrusted to a Government official powers of a most exceptional character and it has in express and unequivocal terms given to the Governor-in-Council powers that over-ride generally accepted principles of the Common Law of England affecting the liberty of the subject, and in clear language it has provided that these powers cannot be challenged assuming that the arbitrary procedure laid down by the Ordinance is complied with.

This Court, therefore, has no power to over-rule its actions. We were asked to assume that the Governor-in-Council had before it proper and sufficient evidence to support the allegations and that the report on which the allegations were based justified such allegations. In my opinion we are not called upon to assume anything of this kind. We are bound by the language of the Ordinance and the Court has no power to assail it. On the question of the *utra vires* of the Ordinance we have no doubt on the matter and intimated during the argument that the Ordinance was not in our opinion *utra vires*. Then the plaintiff alleges that he was arrested and taken improperly to the Victoria Gaol where he was detained for some hours and that his finger prints were compulsorily taken by an Indian member of the Gaol Staff and that he was subjected to other indignities and claims damages accordingly. To this the defendant, Mr. Messer, replies that these acts were in accordance with the usual routine of the gaol provided for purposes of record and health and that the plaintiff raised no objection to these incidents at the time and that no force or persuasion was employed by any of the Gaol Staff. Two questions arise:—1. Do the Prison Regulations apply to a proposed deportee? 2. If the answer is in the negative, was an assault in law committed which entitles plaintiff to damages? As to the first question the Deportation Ordinance, 1917, empowers the Governor to appoint a House of Detention for the purposes of the Ordinance and in default of appointment Victoria Gaol is to be the House of Detention and the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol is to be the Superintendent of the House of Detention. Then the warrant of arrest and a further detention is addressed to the Police and the Superintendent of the House of Detention and the order for discharge is addressed to the Superintendent of the House of Detention. Now no appointment has been made of a House of Detention so Victoria Gaol is the House of Detention for the purposes of the Ordinance. Well, then, under the Prison Ordinance, 1899, Victoria Gaol is set apart as a prison and a person is deemed to be a prisoner whenever he is confined in any prison in which he may be lawfully confined. It is, I think, clear that a proposed deportee is a prisoner within the meaning of this definition. The definition is general in its terms and embraces any prison in which a person may be lawfully confined. The proposed deportee is arrested by the Police and detained in custody.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

## THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—So much misconception has arisen in connection with the Conscription Bill, that it seems desirable to state the following facts:

The original suggestion of the "Chamber" was, that if men were really urgently required from here for Active Service at home, Universal Conscription of all British-born subjects, should be applied.

The reply that, for the present at any rate, "only men of pure European descent" were to be enlisted, so narrowed the enquiry as to preclude any possibility of obtaining much "man-power," since this class has already volunteered and gone, save those who, for various reasons, could not go or be spared if paramount British interests are, to be protected.

Believing that so far as their present declaration of policy goes, the Home Government does desire paramount British interest protected, even at the cost to the Army of man-power, we stipulated that these should be protected in the Bill.

So far as the present wording goes, we believe they were not, and therefore moved a very carefully considered amendment to cover them.

It was rejected only by the full use of the Government official majority which is not touched by the Bill at all and whom, in this particular instance at any rate, we believe is not so competent to judge as the merchants who framed it.

As a protest against the action of the Government in rejecting an amendment which had been repeatedly and unanimously asked for by the "unofficial" members at private meetings, we voted against the third reading of the Bill and could not logically have done otherwise.

Our convictions and the "Chamber's" as to the necessity for the Bill in the form originally asked for, remain unaltered.

I deeply regret that Government action prevented unanimity in passing it, the more so, whilst the Government pledged this in words, it would not take the further natural step of including it in the Bill and so procure unanimity.

Yours etc.  
R. H. HOLYOAK.

Hongkong, June 12 1918.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## LOST.

## LOST.—Small White FOX TERRIER. Brown Head. Small black spot on back. Answers "Pom." Tel. 1949, or note to C. H. B. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## e.s. "COLOMBIA"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports. Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., and stored at Consignees risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, 18th June, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after 19th June, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,  
Acting Agent  
Dated the 12th June 1918.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned  
or fresh stewed fruit.

## COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

## DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

"AERTEX"  
The original  
CELLULAR

We have now a full stock of  
UNDERWEAR  
From \$2.00 per garment.

P Y J A M A S  
WHITE and STRIPED  
From \$6.00 per suit.

S H I R T S  
DAY and TENNIS  
From 3.75 each.

## MACKINTOSH

CO. LTD.  
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,  
16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TELEPHONE NO. 2912.

Wm. Powell Ltd.  
TELEPHONE 346

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S  
NECKWEAR.

We have just received and are  
now making a special display of the  
POPULAR BATSWING

## BOW TIE

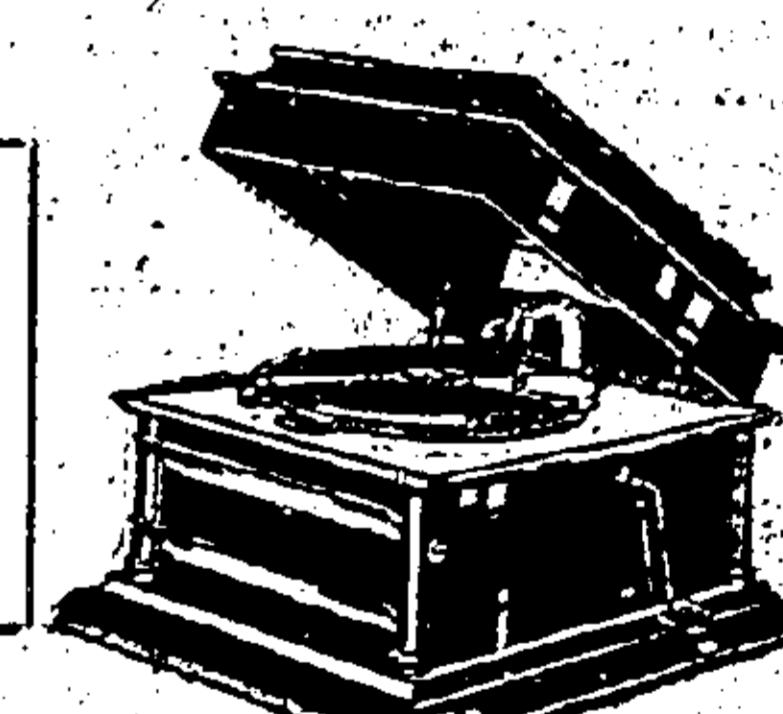
IN MANY

## NEW DESIGNS.

THEY ARE DISTINCTIVE IN  
APPEARANCE AND OF A  
DEPENDABLE QUALITY.

PRICE \$1.00.

SEE WINDOW.

THE COLUMBIA  
GRAMOPHONE

A perfect and  
complete instrument  
of Music at an  
exceptionally  
MODERATE PRICE

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.  
16, DES. VŒUX ROAD, TELE. 1322.

## CAWSEY'S

## CELEBRATED SWEETENED

## LEMON SQUASH

## CORDIAL.

## PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN  
LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$13.50

Bottle \$1.20

AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine merchants,

TEL. NO. 1355 6, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

## Drinking Water:

It is just as important that your water supply be pure and clean today as three months from now. Just as necessary for you to guard against sickness now as during the hot weather.

## The Brownlow Filter

Offers the best protection from impure drinking water, represents the most inexpensive form of health insurance.

See a Brownlow demonstrated, see how it is made, how it filters water and you will appreciate why you need one.

## MUSTARD &amp; CO.

Sole Agents

4. DES VŒUX ROAD.  
TEL. 1185.



## SHIPPING

**P. & O. S. N. Co.**

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS  
LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

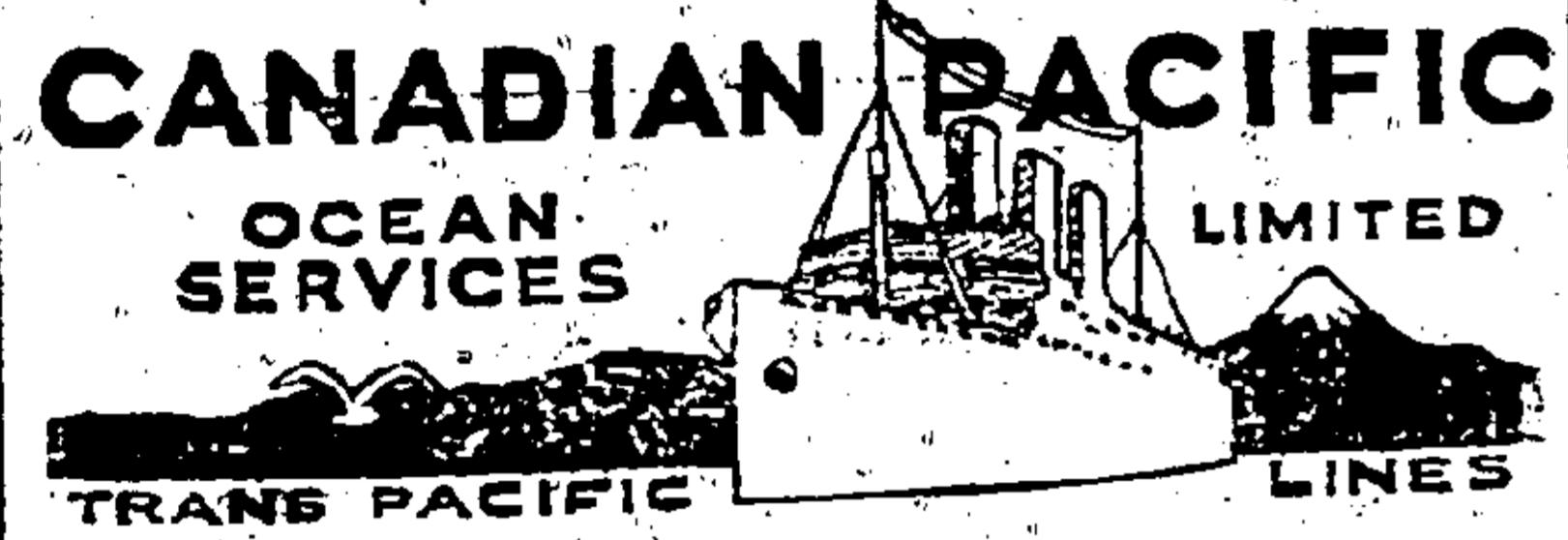
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare  
and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports  
for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York  
at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,  
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

P. L. Knight,  
Acting Superintendent.



TO—  
CANADA, UNITED STATES  
AND EUROPE

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

## —SAILING ON OR ABOUT—

Empress of Japan 17th July Monteagle 1st Oct.  
Monteagle 27th July Key West 28th Oct.  
Key West 10th Aug. Empress of Japan 6th Nov.  
Empress of Japan 11th Sept. Monteagle 7th Dec.

## \* FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.  
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, etc.,  
also reservation of accommodation, also  
literature of trip and descriptive literature  
apply to—  
P. D. SUTHERLAND,  
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,  
Phone 7522.  
HONGKONG.

J. M. WALLACE,  
GENERAL AGENT.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**  
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for  
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a  
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

**PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.**  
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."  
14,000 tons Each.  
Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable Bouts to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" June 19th.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" July 17th.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Aug. 14th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only). The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special attention to the cuisine, and the attendance of passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—

Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chater's Road.

Telephone No. 141.

## SHIPPING

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
(JAPAN MAIL S. S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Kanagawa Maru 12,500	SATUR., 22nd
	Mishima Maru 16,000	JUNE, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Nikko Maru 9,600	SATUR., 2nd
	Aki Maru 12,500	JUNE, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		FRI., 14th
		JUNE, at 4 p.m.
		SAT., 20th
		JULY at 11 a.m.

London	OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELACOURA, TANJUNGBALAU, CAMBAGANAGA
MELBOURNE	WEDNESDAY, 17TH JUNE.
NEW YORK	FRIDAY, 19TH JUNE.
BOMBAY	WEDNESDAY, 17TH JUNE.
CALCUTTA	WEDNESDAY, 17TH JUNE.

\* Omitting Shanghai &/or Mail.

\* Wireless Telegraphy.

For date of sailing apply to the Company's Office.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MORI, Manager.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

## SHIPPING

**C. N. C.**

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer.	To Sail.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow 13th June at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning 13th June at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Hulchow 15th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang 18th June at 3 p.m.
CEBU & ILOILO	Hwai Kwei 18th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang 20th June at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 86. Hongkong June 12, 1918.

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjimaneek	Java & M'sar	in port	13th June	Shanghai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574. York-Building.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamship.	Captain.	Arrival.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 13th June at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 21st June at 1 p.m.

## FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Thur., 13th June, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri., 14th June at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri., 14th June at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Egang	Sun., 16th June at 4 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed., 19th June at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Wed., 19th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta, calling at Singapore and  
returning from Calcutta to Hongkong.

Steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and  
duly qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes  
calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line are fitted with Electric Light and  
duly qualified Surgeon. Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-  
modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when  
independent.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-  
to-date accommodation for passengers and cargo.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedah, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Laidi Dara.

TIENTHIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tienthin  
by a steamer bound for the Mediterranean.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on "arrival at destination" passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

**AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.**

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

the best form in which to carry travel funds.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

the best form in which to carry travel funds.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

the best form in which to carry travel funds.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

## NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.  
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE  
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE  
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-  
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

ARNHOLD BROS. & CO., LTD.  
SHIPPING DEPT.

1a, Chater Road.

Phone No. 1500.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO:  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the under-signed.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

## JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO	8,000	16th June, 1918.
Venice	10,000	28th June, "
Bundjani	8,000	12th July, "

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.L.C.  
TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

## NOTICE.

## WATER RETURN:

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on June 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL

1917 1918

Cream 1918 Below 1918 Below  
Overflow 1918 Below 1918 Below  
Overflow 1918 Below 1918 Below  
Reservoir 1918 Below 1918 Below  
Under construction 1918 Below 1918 Below  
Overflow 1918 Below 1918 Below  
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STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS

DECIMALS OF GALLONS

1917 1918

Cream 1918 Below 1918 Below  
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Total 1918 Below 1918 Below  
1 million and decimal of gallons during the month  
of June

Consumption 1918 Below 1918 Below  
1 million and decimal of gallons during the month  
of June

Estimated population 1918 Below 1918 Below  
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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

## TERRIBLE GERMAN DEVILRY.

## British Prisoners Slowly Murdered.

London, June 7.  
Another appalling story has just been added to the long list of German atrocities. This is an account given by a member of the Royal Naval Division who was captured in the siege of Antwerp and has now arrived in England after escaping to a neutral country. He related dreadful outrages on British prisoners by the Germans on the Riga front, involving the slow murder of forty men who were sent to work under fire. It had been decided, he says, that out of a batch of five hundred Britishers, thirty-six should die in consequence of an allegation that thirty-six German prisoners had been murdered by British sentries. The men were formed in groups of three and the misdeeds of any individual were visited on all three men in the group. They were taken from working parties at the end of the day, made to mount on a brick and then tied to a pole. The brick was afterwards kicked away, leaving the men suspended for two and a half hours each night for fourteen nights in intense cold. Forty men died as a result of this treatment, for when they were released they were like blocks of ice and their circulation had to be restored by their comrades.

Prior to this, two hundred British had been marched twenty-two miles from Libau to Kalsen without food or without a halt, often having to traverse snowdrifts waist-deep. If they halted, the Uhlan drove them forward with the prods of their lances. Ninety men collapsed on the march and many were bleeding from lance wounds. One poor Naval Division man who fell in the snow was charged by a Uhlan whose lance entered his head behind the ear. Frost got into the wound and the ultimate fate of this man is not known. A Grenadier Guardsman who collapsed was shot dead in cold blood by a Uhlan, who remarked "You are no good any longer."

## NEW SHIPBUILDING.

## Canada's Fine Efforts.

London, June 6.  
Canadian shipbuilding now equals one quarter of the total merchant tonnage production in the United Kingdom for 1917. Four-fifths of the ships now on the stocks will be completed this year. This is a remarkable achievement for a country in which shipbuilding hardly existed in embryo ten years ago.

## Offsetting Submarinism.

London, June 7.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Under Secretary of Marine has informed a Committee of the Chamber that the tonnage destroyed during the past five months of 1918 was only half that destroyed during the first five months of 1917, despite the increase in American sailings. Moreover, Great Britain and America built in May merchant tonnage far in excess of that destroyed, while the number of submarines was constantly increasing during recent months. Twice the number of German submarines were destroyed than the Germans were able to build in the same period.

## ENEMY SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

## May be Deported to Australia.

London, June 7.  
Reuter learns that China has decided to deport all enemy subjects for internment to Australia when the transport is available.

## THE HARPATIAN TORPEDOED.

London, June 7.  
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Navy Department announced that the Harpatian was submarine on the morning of June 6. The crew was rescued. One was injured.

## IRISH ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONISTS.

London, June 7.  
The Anti-Conscription Conference has been resumed at Dublin and has passed a resolution warning Irishmen that conscription is only postponed, and that the Lord Mayor is ready to proceed on a mission to America whenever the right of Irishmen on national self-determination is re-attacked.

## P. &amp; O.'S LATEST SCHEME.

London, June 7.  
The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has acquired the whole of the dry docks and workshops at Falmouth, which it proposes to extend and modernise.

## BRITISH MAIL STEAMER DAMAGED.

London, June 6.  
The South African Mail steamer, the Kenilworth Castle, homeward bound with over three hundred passengers, including Lord Burton, Minister of Railways, has arrived damaged, as the result of two explosions following a collision during the night. A number of the passengers and crew are missing. Some were killed by the explosions and others were drowned by the capsizing of a lifeboat which was being launched with the crew and a number of nursing sisters. The ship's bows were badly damaged, but the bulkheads held.

## THE FOOD OUTLOOK.

London, June 8.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. J. N. Clynes stated that the outlook regarding home-produced foodstuffs was much improved. The effective control of the wholesale distribution of milk had become a national necessity. There were the strongest reasons for continuing the bread subsidy in order to prevent an increase in the price of the loaf. An additional 100,000 acres in England and 120,000 acres in Ireland had been put under potatoes. If the discipline now imposed on the community was maintained and the self-sacrifice of the people continued, we could feel absolutely safe.

## SENSATIONAL AUSTRALIAN ROBBERY.

London, June 9.  
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, writing on May 31, says two Treasury clerks conveying \$4,900 to the Government printing works for the payment of employees were held up by masked men with revolvers. The robbers escaped with the booty, though hotly pursued. An acting officer in charge of the Victorian Railway Union has been arrested in connection with the robbery.

## ITALIAN POWDER FACTORY EXPLOSION.

London, June 8.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that thirty-five were killed and a hundred injured in an explosion at a powder factory at Castellato Bollate, in the Province of Milan. The damage was slight, and apparently the explosion was accidental.

## THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

London, June 7.  
Reuter's correspondent at Moscow states that only Bolshevik newspapers are permitted to be published there.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## BELFAST STEAMER'S ADVENTURES.

## Four Torpedoes Fired at Her.

London, June 9.  
The Belfast steamer from England reached port in a sinking condition. A submarine had fired three torpedoes at her and missed. She steamed ahead in the darkness and waited till a steamer was alongside. A fourth torpedo tore an immense hole in her side. The crew of fifty-seven took to the boats and waited till daylight when they again went on board though the decks were awash. They repaired the damaged wireless and signalled. Two tugs arrived and brought the steamer to port.

## CANADA'S WAR DETERMINATION.

London, June 9.  
Sir Robert Borden, interviewed, observed that the spirit of the Canadian people will continue to be resolute and indomitable to the end. Certain disturbances in Quebec had been greatly exaggerated by the Press. The people in Quebec had recently been more thoroughly awakened to the gravity of the situation. Young men were coming forward under the Military Service Act and voluntarily do duty in the cause which involved the future of their country. He concluded by paying a tribute to the quality of American troops he had seen. He said the enemy had yet to learn to his cost the wonderful power of the great sister Commonwealth.

## MORE INTRIGUE IN AMERICA.

London, June 9.  
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that Jeremiah O'Leary and seven other Irish agitators and German agents have been indicted on a charge of treason by transmitting information to the enemy for destroying piers, docks and troop transports with bombs, for destroying quicksilver mines, for assisting Germany to land an armed expedition in Ireland and other conspiracy in connection therewith and also for the destruction of factories and mines in Great Britain and espionage. Sensational disclosures are expected.

## ENEMY TROOPS IN THE UKRAINE.

London, June 9.  
Reuter's correspondent at Moscow, telegraphing on the 1st instant, says that the German troops sent to the French front from the Ukraine have been replaced by Austrians.

## GERMANY AND THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

London, June 9.  
It is officially denied, says Reuter's Moscow correspondent, that negotiations have begun at Moscow on the subject of the future German control of the Trans-Siberian Railway as far as Irkutsk.

## UNEASINESS IN AUSTRIA.

London, June 6.  
Apparently serious things are happening in Austria of which very little is allowed to be known, but significant facts are beginning to leak out, indicating the existence of the strong peace movement among the masses. It now transpires that the German Social Democratic Workers of Austria, after a two days' conference, issued a threatening document confirming the view that the workers are in a state of greatest excitement. It warns the Government that irretrievable effects will be produced by the excited feelings of the masses, unless the workers are convinced that the Central Powers will not prolong the war for any imperialistic aims, unless there is equal distribution of foodstuffs, unless the Government forthwith summons Parliament and settles the labour disputes according to civil rights, and unless the Government meets other social demands. The document exhorts the workers not to strike now but to hold in readiness for a more favourable hour "which is coming." Reference to this last threat is made in a noteworthy and important article in M. Branting's paper, the *Politiken*, which states: "Austria may prove to be the Zion from which liberation will come"! *Politiken* specifically comments on "the great peace movement in Austria" and says it is owing to that that Austria is prevented from taking the offensive against Italy.

## ALLIED FOOD CONTROL.

London, June 7.  
The Government has approved of a scheme for the Allies to supply the Cabinet with five committees to be established, to include representatives of England, France, Italy and America, all experts in wool, leather and other raw materials, tobacco, matches, paper, timber, coal, metals, cereals, meat, fats, etc. Their reports will go to the Maritime Council who will then know the shipping requirements. Competition in buying and transport will be eliminated.

## PALESTINE SUCCESSES.

London, June 10.  
According to a message from Palestine, an official statement from Hadjik says: "We captured a portion of the trench system on a mile front in the coastal sector on the 8th instant. Counter-attacks were repulsed and the new line consolidated. Arabs raided 165 miles to the north-west of Medina and destroyed train culverts, track and the telegraph line."

## FOOD PRICES AFTER THE WAR.

London, June 6.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. A. Bigland prophesied that on the declaration of peace, food prices would increase three hundred per cent. and he urged the Government to advance money to provide for national requirements for two years after the war.

## THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

London, June 7.  
Reuter's correspondent at Harbin says that Bolshevik forces are concentrating at Oliovianna with a view to attacking Colonel Seminoff. Considerable forces, including 2,000 Austro-Germans, are proceeding there via Chita. The Berlin Times urges intervention in Siberia.

## Seminoff's Forces Threatened.

London, June 7.  
Reuter's correspondent at Harbin says that Colonel Seminoff, who owing to dissensions at Harbin left for Siberia on May 29, reports that the Bolsheviks have crossed the River Onon and strongly pressed attacks, which have been checked. The Austro-German forces, consisting of a cavalry brigade and four companies of infantry, are threatening Seminoff's communications.

## Dramatic Events Expected.

London, June 10.  
The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Tokyo, telegraphing on June 1, says: "Pro-German Bolsheviks west of Harbin, spreading eastwards and threatening to pass Harbin in the direction of Vladivostok. The Cossack leader, Colonel Seminoff, is no longer a barrier to this. The Japanese military authorities cannot safely ignore the situation. It is my belief, founded on good information, that the Far East may witness a dramatic development."

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## WAR STRATEGY.

## Illuminating Observations by General Foch.

London, June 8.  
General Foch, continuing his article on strategy in the *Field*, after stating that a battle must not be purely defensive, says that it is an obvious corollary from this that the offensive, whether started at the beginning of the action or whether it follows the defensive, can alone give results and consequently must, at the finish, always be adopted. Theoretically, the conduct of a battle in the carrying through of a decisive attack to success and to apply one's forces in greater strength and unexpectedly at a given point at a given moment. In practice, other things must be taken into account. The idea of protection reappears and absorbs forces. Numerous combats of lesser importance are necessary, but undoubtedly the decisive attack is the very keystone of the battle and all other actions which make up the battle must only be envisaged and considered organized and provided with forces in a measure in which they are to be used to facilitate and guarantee the development of the decisive attack, characterized by its mass, its surprise, its speed and for which, consequently, it is essential to reserve the maximum force possible of troops of manoeuvre.

In the manoeuvre of battle the reserve, namely the prepared bludgeon, is organized, kept back and carefully instructed to execute a single act of battle from which results are expected; namely the decisive attack. The reserve is husbanded with the most extreme parsimony, so that the bludgeon may be strong enough and the blow as violent as possible. Let loose at the finish without any lurking idea of saving them, with a well-thought plan of winning the battle at a point chosen and determined, the reserves are thrown in altogether in action surpassing in violence and energy all other phases of the battle.

After dwelling on essential points to be considered, in connection with the organization of a scheme of decisive attack and showing how they may have to be varied owing to altered enemy plans, General Foch argues that frontal fighting absorbs in practice a greater part of all the forces and of time, whereas a decisive attack employs a lesser part of the troops and lasts only a few moments; a double effect of perspective which charms superficial minds in the idea that frontal fighting is the battle because they judge only by quantity (of forces or time), not by results and the cause of them.

In conclusion, General Foch says we must not be deceived by appearances. Although theory fails when applied by feeble hands and accessories obscure main principles, yet history and reason show that in battle there is a single argument which is worth while, viz. the decisive attack, which alone is capable of assuring the overthrow of an adversary.

## TURKISH AMBITIONS.

## Opposition by Germany.

London, June 7.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the *Kreuz Zeitung* attacks Turkey for ambitions on the Black Sea coast and in the Caucasus and says that the union of the Crimea with Turkey is quite impossible because it would injure Ukraine's vital interests in the province of Taurida, of which the Crimea is a part. It belongs nationally and geographically to Ukraine, which also claims Sebasteopol. Turkey's idea seems to be to gain a dominating position in the Black Sea, making the Pan-Turkish idea paramount than and also making the Caucasus a strong rampart between Turkey and Russia. Hence, German policy is confronted with difficult tasks. Certain antagonism between Trans-Caucasia and Turkey already exists, and antagonism between Turkey and Ukraine is arising, while Turkey's idea of her relations with Persia is in nowise recognised by the latter. When Germany entered the war she guaranteed Turkey's present frontiers and will continue to fight for them. Therefore, Germany is entitled to oppose Turkish designs in the north-east and east which go far beyond any possibilities contemplated at the beginning of the war. The *Kreuz Zeitung* concludes by arguing that the war must not leave antagonisms between Germany and Russia, the supreme war aim being to make the formation of a fresh coalition against Germany impossible.

## WAR PRISONERS CONFERENCE.

London, June 6.  
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says that the Anglo-German War Prisoners Conference begins on June 8, in the Binnenhof, where the Hague Peace Conference sat.

## THE GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

## Some Interesting French Comment.

London, June 10.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the French Press is lengthily discussing the latest German peace offensive initiated by the *Kreuz Zeitung* and other German newspapers mainly on the lines of annexation in the West as well as in the East. Frenchmen invite Germany to exactly define the objectives if it wishes a serious discussion, but point out that if Germany and Austria possess territorial pledges the Allies have others because they hold the mastery of the seas and are able, with the co-operation of the two Americas, to close to the Central Powers the commercial outlets indispensable to their economic existence, making the game even.

M. Auguste Gauvain, writing in the *Journal des Débats*, asks the Allies plainly to define the general political situation arising from the war without making an indictment or enumerating claims, but merely enunciating the great principles on which a settlement of the individual questions depends.

The Social Deputy, M. Marcel Cachin, in the *Humanité*, thinks that there is no harm in approaching the subject of peace, which should be the first thought of all Governments.

The *Temps* attributes the peace offensive to the German idea that France is about to be crushed, and says that the defence of Paris suffices for a war aim at present.

## An American Warning.

London, June 6.  
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Mr. Lansing, in a speech at Columbia University, issued a warning against German peace suggestions which were coming through many channels and said that, having entered the struggle, it would be criminal to look back.

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, June 10.  
An Italian official message states that advanced posts at Vallagars and at three other sectors frustrated surprise attacks by large enemy detachments and that Italian and British patrols drove back reconnoiters along the mountain front and captured arms and material in a raid on Trolldelloros.

## GERMAN CONTROL OF FINLAND.

London, June 7.  
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that a German colonel has been appointed Adjutant to the Finnish Chief of Staff. The Finnish Military College will be controlled by Germans and Finnish officers will be trained in Germany and the coast fleet organized by Germans.

## DINING NATIONALLY.

## By One Who Does It.

It is the fashion nowadays to dine nationally, and to boast of the fact. The West End has already set the fashion with a "high class" national kitchen, which, situated directly opposite one of the handsomest blocks of flats on Campden Hill, caters not only for the midday meal of that aristocratic neighbourhood but supposes a "late" dinner as well.

The latter is served from 5 to 7 o'clock, and purchased a la carte. The menu supplies an epicurean assortment of dishes—*at prices that suggest Peace and Plenty* rather than War and Want.

What is more, "the kitchen" is assuming such popularity and becoming so much the mode that hostesses and guests alike make it a common meeting-place where they rub shoulders with the proprietors of the local shops and the porters of their own flats. While neighbours who have lived for years side by side with no greater barrier between their most private domestic existence than a mere partition of bricks and mortar meet at last on common ground and break a silence of years. One hears them discussing the pros and cons of the new housekeeping with an amiability that would lead no one to suppose that they had stonily stared and ignored one another's existence ever since the day when they first found themselves domiciled in the closest proximity.

National kitchens break down all manner of social barriers. Meeting outside the ticket office, where already some wag has immortalized the one weak spot in the otherwise perfect organization by scratching the epitaph, "To the memory of those who died waiting," the local butchers generously admit to half a dozen of his patronesses that he cannot undertake to provide them with anything like the value in uncooked meat that those in front are receiving in exchange for half a coupon—all ready-cooked from the hands of a pretty student who, having spent the morning studying Greek, is now serving out roast beef, meat patties, or stuffed liver with all the aplomb of a professional caterer.

Great are the discussions to be heard amongst those waiting to buy anything from a penny portion of soup to the two-penny fish-cake—so easily the first favourite with all comers; while apricot creams or marmalade pudding, that range as high as 3d. per portion, with sauce thrown in, also figure on the daily menu that is early posted each morning on the palings outside.

"But," argues a matron resident in sables and muscavado, who is now carrying an enamelled soup-pail instead of her *petit Pekinese*, "buying it under these conditions one saves not only sugar, but jam and butter or suet, and it really makes a most nutritious and filling pudding that all the family enjoy."

For, oddly enough, it is the fashion for the mistress rather than the maid to fetch the food. Mrs. A. is to be heard telling Mrs. B. how appetising she can make the macaroni cheese she has just bought, if she will only put her four portions into a fireproof dish and sprinkle them with bread-raspings and brown in the oven before serving—receiving in return a valuable recipe for making a perfectly delicious sauce that requires but one egg and a teaspoonful of some marvellous cream-camomile which, if poured over the three portions of jam-roll, that have just passed into her possession, will look every whit as attractive as a party sweet.

For the national kitchen is not merely solving London's "national food and coal" difficulty. More important still, it is solving the servant problem so successfully that already furnished flats and small houses in the "immediate neighbourhood" are setting record rents, a single maid or even temporary help being sufficient to run a small household, if only one working maid does the "heavy" work.</p

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

## THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, June 5. (Delayed).

Mr. Dillon, interviewed regarding Lord French's proclamation, said the Government was apparently still blind to the fact that the support of the people cannot be expected unless you convince them they are respected and trusted. Any prospect of success for Lord French's appeal depends entirely on the extent to which the Government will reverse the Irish policy and methods of recruiting in Ireland.

## ARBITRATION AMONG ALLIES.

London, June 6. (Delayed).

In the House of Commons Mr. David Davies suggested that the Government should agree with the eighteen Allies to submit all future Inter-Allied disputes to arbitration.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that the suggestion would be carefully considered.

## FAVOURED-NATION TREATMENT.

London, June 5. (Delayed).

In the House of Commons Mr. Holt asked what treaties containing a most favoured nation clause the Government had decided to "demote".

Mr. Bonar Law replied: This would be dealt with in a statement which was promised as soon as possible. The matter was very complicated and the Foreign Office had been communicating therewith with foreign countries and the Colonial Office with the Dominions. It had already been indicated that the Government had decided to have a free hand after the war. (Cheers).

## UNREST IN AUSTRIA.

Copenhagen, June 5. (Delayed).

The "Arbeiter Zeitung" of Vienna publishes the Austrian Socialist Congress proclamation to Austrians warning the Government of the danger arriving from the greatly excited state of the working classes, which is likely to be heightened if the people believe the Central Powers are fighting for imperialistic aims, particularly if food conditions do not improve. The Congress considers a general strike at present inadvisable. The Austrian censor struck out two thirds of the Congress decisions.

## U. S. SHIPPING OUTPUT.

Washington, June 8.

Record ship launchings and also deliveries were made during May, 71 hulls being launched whereof 39 were steel, totalling over 228,000 tons and 32 wooden totalling over 112,000.

Washington, June 5.

The Shipping Board announces that 170 ships totalling over 1,100,000 tons have been delivered since September which is three times greater than the output of 1901 the best previous year. During the last six days of May fifteen vessels, totalling over 80,000 tons were delivered.

## SUBMARINE MURDERS CONDEMNED.

London, June 7.

The Conference of the Transport Workers Federation at Newcastle unanimously and amid cheers passed a resolution moved by Mr. Havelock Wilson condemning the submarine murders, which had been justified by prominent German Trade Unions and resolving to have no intercourse with the German nation unless the German people take full parliamentary control over the Kaiser and make reparation for their crimes.

## AERIAL MAIL JOURNEYS.

Paris, June 8.

Two French airmen have carried three hundred kilogrammes of mail from Paris to London in 185 minutes. They immediately returned and arrived in 155 minutes.

## ACTIVITY ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, June 9.

An Italian communiqué reports somewhat intense shelling from the Astico to the Piave. A British party south of the Astico River by a successful coup-de-main inflicted considerable losses, and brought back eleven prisoners. Attempted enemy attacks at Vittorio and in the Astico Valley were arrested by our fire. Airships and aeroplanes bombarded railroads, aviation camps and enemy huts and also machine-gunned moving troops. They exploded a large ammunition dump at Nettuno. Five enemy machines were shot down.

## SLAVS IN AMERICA.

London, June 8.

The "Times" correspondent at Washington telegraphs that the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations is favourably considering the Jugo Slav leader's proposal to provide for an army up to half a million Jugo Slavs in America, who are at present classed as alien enemies.

## MASTERING SUBMARINISM.

London, June 4. (Delayed).

At a meeting of the Belfast Sailors and Soldiers Service Club the senior Naval officer at Belfast said that the submarine returns for the past three months were very good and much better than anticipated. He fully expected that before the Summer was over submarines would give very little bother.

## NEW STAR DISCOVERED.

London, June 8.

A large new star of the magnitude 0.9 has suddenly appeared in the constellation of Aquila. It was discovered at several places in England on Saturday night and is easily visible to the naked eye.

## GERMANY AND AIR RAIDS.

Amsterdam, June 6. (Delayed).

In the Reichstag Herr Wunckhoff of the Centre Party said that Germany could not suggest a cessation of aerial attacks on towns outside the warzone, but would await proposals from the enemy zone whereof had been made. Even such a proposal would be conscientiously examined, although compensation would be demanded in order that German interests should not suffer.

## ENERGY-MILITARY UNITY.

Amsterdam, June 9.

The "Deutsche Tages Zeitung" says that as the result of the visits of Berlin to Sofia and Constantinople the Austro-German military unity will be extended to Bulgaria and Turkey, the Supreme War Council having the right to transfer troops of one army to another.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE MAUD ALLAN-PEMBERTON BILLING CASE.

London, June 4.

The Billing case has elicited widespread comment. The "Times" says that a vital point affecting the whole nation is that vague suggestions of vice and want of patriotism have been publicly canvassed without the remotest prospect of proving or disproving them. As for Mr. Billing we must assume he is honestly convinced that this country is paralyzed in prosecuting the war by German blackmail levied on the private lives of thousands of men and women. It is a monstrous libel on the nation. Of course not a shred of real evidence so far sees the light. We are absolutely convinced that the state of affairs which the defence alleged is grossly exaggerated and limited to an infinitesimal section in every class. Neither in public patriotism nor in private morals has England cause to fear comparison with any country in the world.

In commenting on the trial the "Daily News" says: The purpose of the conspiracy disclosed in this case is an attempt to destroy the reputations of public men who have served the nation honourably and the country may well despair of itself when the greatest of its citizens can be publicly subjected, without redress, to the loathsome suspicions of "adventurers" and "fanatics". The "Manchester Guardian" also condemns the unfairness of naming public men in Court when these cannot reply. The "Westminster Gazette" after criticizing Judge Darling's conduct of the case rejoiced that the entire newspaper comment condemns the proceedings, which in fact shows that the nation is not in an "afflicted, listless, or dispirited condition, which would believe the absurd stories of the defence. The railwaymen's leader, Mr. Thomas, in a letter to the press protests against public men at a time of crisis being branded as corrupt and traitors without a shadow of foundation.

## PEACE PROSPECTS.

## Suggestion of Dutch Mediation.

Amsterdam, June 9.

M. Dresselhuys and two other members of the States General in a communication to the "Nieuw Rotterdam Courant" urge that the moment is opportune for the Dutch Government to initiate a peace movement by sounding the belligerent Governments regarding the basis whereupon they would enter negotiations.

## German Opinion.

London, June 5.

The German press continues to discuss the proposal of new German peace offensive. The "Frankfurter" declares that Britain and Germany can neither destroy each other nor live apart and there must finally be an understanding, but the road thereto is blocked by the Entente Governments of which a German victory would cause the downfall. It is Germany's business to propose conditions enabling an understanding which would give Germany what she needs.

## Switzerland Prepared.

Berne, June 8.

The President addressing the Council of States said that Switzerland was assembling documents relative to the constitution of a League of Nations in order to be prepared in case Switzerland's services were required in connection with the establishment of a durable peace.

## ALSACE-LORRAINE AFFAIRS.

London, June 8.

In the Reichstag the Socialist Herr Wendel denounced the military dictatorship in Alsace-Lorraine and said that before the war four fifths of the population were strongly pro-German but now conditions were entirely reversed. The Progressive, Herr Waldstein, corroborated Herr Wendel's statement. General Wirsberg said that only two persons in Alsace-Lorraine had been imprisoned as a result of the war emergency law.

Herr Waldstein interrupted by shouting, "Hundreds." Herr Groebel, Centre Party, said that unfortunately the Reichstag's wishes regarding repatriation of Alsace-Lorrainers was not fulfilled. Surely permanent banishment from Alsace-Lorraine went beyond the necessities of war. Herr Haus, Alsation, said the persons acquitted by the Military Court had been rebanished. That was an insult to the law. Undoubtedly discontent prevailed in Alsace but if the Reichstag did its duty the discontent would vanish. Herr Boeche, Socialist, said that silence in the Reichstag would mean complicity in the oppression of Alsation.

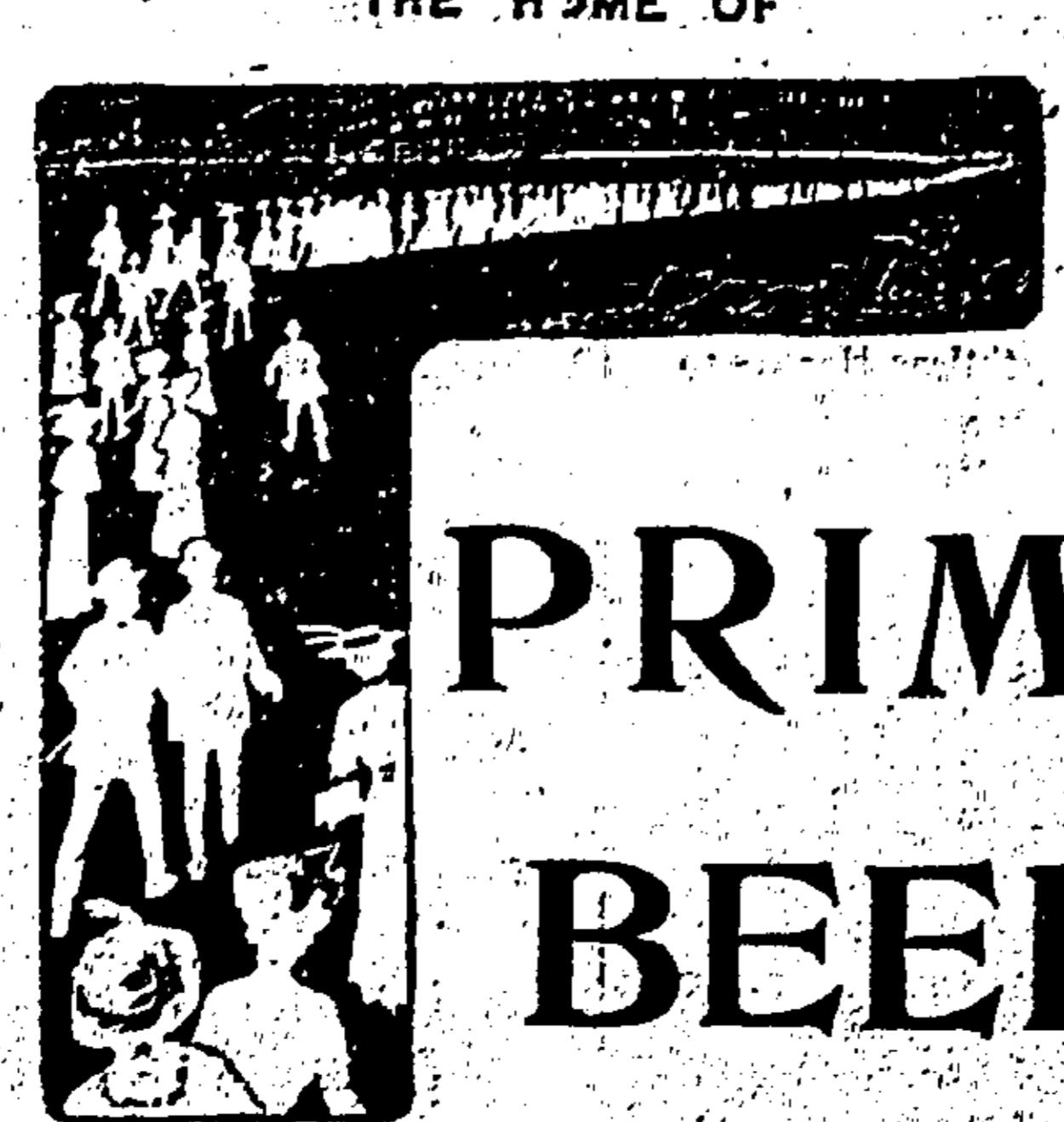
## TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS.

London, June 7.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that counter-measures have been taken respecting the treatment of German war prisoners in consequence of German malice to captured Britishers. These retaliatory measures are extremely mild in comparison. For example German prisoners are deprived of minor comforts and pleasures like newspapers, the use of band instruments and required to attend parade frequently. The Germans cynically declined to raise the point at the exchange of prisoners conference on June 8.

(Continued on page 10)

## VISITING THE HOME OF



PRIMO  
BEER  
STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.  
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## Japanese Yarn in China.

According to Tokyo papers the stock of Japanese cotton yarn in China is increasing at a rapid rate. At Shanghai the accumulated stock is 20,300 bales, which is an increase of 17,100 bales over the same time last year. The accumulated stock at Hankow is 9,300 bales, 760 bales more than at the same time last year. At Tientsin the floating stock amounts to 8,200 bales, which is 3,000 bales above the figure for the same time last year.

## Japan Tea Market in America.

In the Shizuoka tea market

Japanese sellers still maintain their strong attitude and in spite of buyers' hesitancy prices are well maintained. Evidently Japanese tea men firmly believe that they can stand any rivalry or restriction in the American market, even taking into account the high freight rates to be paid during the season.

A report from Shizuoka published by the "Japan Advertiser" on May 30,

stated that the season for the first crop is already coming to a close and the quality of the arrival is suspected to be falling off.

However, producers are as strong as ever in their negotiations with buyers, and the latter are forced to be rather inactive. However urgent requirements were covered at high prices and round goods well maintained their price. In all grades of sympathy prices were well kept up.

The ruling opinion among

Japanese tea manufacturers now

regarding their position in

the American market which

is threatened with a num-

ber of adverse factors was

reported by the Tokio paper to be

that Japan tea in the United

States occupies a superior position

almost beyond all rivalry. Ceylon

tea manufacturers must pay \$95

as freightage for their goods,

while Chinese manufacturers

freight cost is \$60 per ton. For

this reason among those men

cannot send their goods freely

and the proposed restriction of

America must be felt by them

more severely than Japanese

people. Japanese tea men's

freight cost is \$30 per ton at the

result of their contract with

Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Nippon

Yusen Kaisha, and the Osaka

Shosen Kaisha, which was con-

firmed by the Department of

Communications on May 22.

It is half the cost for China goods

and one-third the cost for

Indian tea. The smaller cost of

Japan tea is the strong point of

the quality which is almost proof

against all rivalry or restriction.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

T/T 3/3  
Demand 3/3  
30 d/s 3/3  
60 d/s 3/3  
4 m/s 3/3  
T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 13/3

T/T Japan 14/7

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 77/4

co &amp; New York 15/3

T/T Java 15/3

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 4/3

Demand, Paris 4/3

Buying 3/3

4 m/s L/C 3/4

4 m/s D/P 3/4

6 m/s L/C 3/4

30 d/s Sydney 1 3/4

Melbourne 3/4

30 d/s San Francisco 78/4

L/C &amp; New York 78/4

4 m/s Marks Nom.

Demand, Paris 4/3

Buying 3/3

4 m/s D/P 3/4

6 m/s L/C 3/4

Demand, Germany 6/3

Demand, New York 77/4

Demand, Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 155/4

Demand, Singapore 138/4

On Hamburg 11/2 prem.

On Saigon 11/2 prem.

On Bangkok 4/2 prem.

Sovereign 6/05 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 45/80

Bar Silver, per oz. 48/6

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER 100:

H'kong 50 cts

# W. D. & H. O. WILLS'

## HIGH GRADE

"Embassy"

NO. 77  
CIGARETTES.



OBtainable AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

### ST. QUENTIN ON SIGHT.

A Memory of a Dramatic War Corner.

James Milne writes in the Daily Chronicle as follows:—  
St. Quentin—One remembers it as a fine afternoon of last summer, remembers seeing it from a distance, for the Germans were its garrison. They are still there, and from it their hardest knock has come against the heroic British line; so St. Quentin has a fresh dramatic interest. We had, that summer day, ridden north from Compiegne in military motor-cars which went like the wind. Our purpose was to view the desert left waste about the Somme and the Oise by the Germans when they retreated last spring. We stopped at a battlefield here, a village there, like Soissons, where the Boche left or true cartoons of himself on the school walls, or at a town like Noyon, which rather escaped his destrativeness. But mostly he had spread red ruin in his footstep, mining sugar factories, raising dwelling houses, bursting the canals, saddest of all, cutting down the stately trees that once shaded the road to St. Quentin.

We touched Ham, where the old chateau lay in ruins, as the still nobler pile of Cœcy was destroyed. You knew you were among scenes of ancient history, which told of a civilisation rising with the centuries. But, to the eye, there was just one long scene of anarchy, relieved only by the eagerness of the French country-people, come back to the embers of their homes to reward them a little. It did not matter to the Germans that the Chateau of Ham had known the presence of Joan of Arc. They probably remembered that it had been the prison-house of their old enemy, Louis Napoleon, for they blew it up most completely. They appeared, indeed whenever they could, to have taken a just pride in the trial of the "blind beast," as it were a new African Way.

The good Sir Quentin would have been in sad case if he could have been in sad case; he could have been left his grave in the Antis found defeat, and who, in his colleague council of the town, he turn, shall also find defeat.

christened, and looked down upon the doings of the Boche, and his fellow-martyrs would have thought there was no great choice between their own lives and this, so very many years later. Anyhow, our minds ran then when, having walked through the remains of Bouy as your German shell-sang over it, we came to a stretch of pasture land studded with sheltering trees, and there sat for an hour with St. Quentin below us. The happenings of the immediate war drama give the picture it made a new, vivid setting in one's mind.

High rose the cathedral-tower, for it was then standing, and the sun danced in two round windows of the massive building beneath. The Boche will have his outlook there, said our guide, "so don't move more than is necessary." The town seemed to spread out, to radiate from that beautiful Gothic house of worship, built in the twelfth century. Certainly its walls and cloisters had been the centre of the spiritual life of the old city, a precious hive of labour when the war came. The skyward lift of the steeple had in it the romance of two worlds, a majestic Jacob's ladder carrying one towards the other.

You would never have known that two embattled lines ran parallel to each other down in that plentifully watered valley, for, like the Spanish fleet of the same, they were not in sight. But there they were all right, although not a gun was being fired and the afternoon was only hot with the summer. A string of captive balloons, however, told a tale, and so did the occasional flutter of an aeroplane in the sky. Even so, Coligny would have thought his garrisoning of St. Quentin, three centuries and a half ago, a more picturesque business, and he would have been right. To us the seeming peace of it all was, perhaps, the most impressive thing, because it boded tumult another time, a tumult of hate and death in a Hué who seek victory near where Hué who seek victory near where



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### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 9.)

#### THE GERMAN CENSORSHIP.

Amsterdam, June 8.  
In the Reichstag during the Censorship debate the Independent Socialist, Herr Haase complained that letters of members of the Reichstag were secretly censored by "the Black Bureau."

#### BRITISH DELEGATES SAVED.

Amsterdam, June 7.  
The British delegates on the Regente were saved and taken aboard the accompanying hospital ship Sindoro with which was a third hospital ship the Zealand. No German wounded were aboard the Regente.

#### A. REICHSTAG BYE-ELECTION.

Amsterdam, June 8.  
In the Reichstag bye-election at Lublinitz the Polish candidate won the seat from the Centre Party by 1,250 votes to 800.

#### RUSSIANS DEFEAT TURCO-GERMANS.

Moscow, June 8.  
A delayed message states that the Russians defeated the Turco-Germans in a big battle near Kars. The Turco-Germans are reported to be retreating along the Ardahan road and massacring the population.

#### BRITISH GIFT TO CHILE.

Santiago de Chile, June 9.  
The newspapers warmly appreciate the British gift of twenty aeroplanes to Chile, which they describe as a further demonstration of British and Chilean friendship.

#### AUSTRALIAN EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.

Ottawa, June 5.  
The export of gold and the importation of many luxuries, including expensive motor cars, except by license, is prohibited.

#### OBITUARY.

Indianapolis, June 5.  
The death is announced of ex-Vice-President Fairbanks.

#### NORWAY'S SHIPPING LOSSES.

London, June 6.  
The Norwegian vessel war losses in May totalled fourteen ships, two killed and four missing. The aggregate war losses are 769 ships; of 1,127,000 gross tonnage, and 963 sailors killed. Moreover 53 vessels with crews exceeding 700 are reported missing whereof it is believed two-thirds are due to war losses.

#### GRAVESEND BYE-ELECTION.

London, June 8.  
The Gravesend bye-election resulted as follows:—  
Richardson, Coalitionist, 1312.  
Davis, Independent Coalitionist, 1106.  
Hinkley, Independent Labourite, 662.

#### HONoured BY FRANCE.

Paris, June 8.  
The Committee of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has nominated President Wilson, Cardinal Mercier, Signor Sandro, ex-Premier of Italy as candidates for the three vacant Foreign Associateships.

#### SUBMARINE RAIDS ON AMERICA.

London, June 6.  
The Navy Department reports that minesweepers picked up a number of German mines on the Atlantic coast which were undoubtedly scattered by submarines. President Wilson and the War Cabinet discussed the raid, and Mr. Hoover afterwards said that the food supply to the army overseas was not endangered by the appearance of enemy raiders. No fear was entertained in that regard. New York, Coney Island and other shore resorts within the city limits have been ordered to be darkened and illuminated advertising signs in Broadway are to be discontinued. All windows are to be darkened. No reason is given for the order but it is presumed in anticipation of a possible air raid.

#### MORE GERMAN VANDALISM.

Paris, June 7.  
The Bishop of Soissons declared that the Germans have destroyed completely a hundred churches and plundered and partially demolished a hundred others in the Soissons district during recent operations. Soissons Cathedral has suffered badly. The Bishop also complains that the Germans are stripping everything methodically and taking everything to Germany. He protested against this and also against the practice of German airmen deliberately killing old men, women and children fleeing from the occupied districts.

#### BLIND CHIEF'S TULIPS.

were tulips, and very nice ones, too.

This little incident illustrated some excellent advice which Sir Arthur took the opportunity of giving to his men. He took it, he said, as a piece of great good fortune that he had been specially qualified to do the work he had done at St. Dunstan's. He had been through it all with the blinded men present, and his view of the matter was that there were no blinded men at St. Dunstan's, only normal men who could not see. He asked his men to aim at normality in every way. They must learn to move naturally and gracefully, and if people would not do so, then the men must be independent, they must not be afraid to point out the mistake.

Sir Arthur was also present by the staff with a gold whistle to be used for signalling to the men on the occasion of big gatherings, and with a bouquet of pink tulips from soldier patients at St. Dunstan's Hospital, which receives the blind in the first instance. The blind chief of the Hopital de la Cité of the Blind fell the flowers with sensitive fingers, and announced to his men that they

### ENTERTAINMENTS.

#### VICTORIA THEATRE.

JUNE, 11th, 12th, & 13th, 1918.

#### EDWIN ARDEN

IN  
"SIMON THE JESTER"  
(in 5 parts.)

"LOVE AND DUTY."

A Screaming Comedy.

Captain Bairnsfather's Cartoons.  
ETC., ETC.

### POST OFFICE.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited. This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918 Imperial Post Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hour of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokyo, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

### OUTWARD MAIls.

#### TO-MORROW.

Swatow—14th June, 9 a.m.  
Salgon—13th June, 9 a.m.  
Japan via Kobe—13th June, 11 a.m.  
Shanghai and North China—13th June, 11 a.m.  
Formosa via Amoy—13th 11 a.m.  
Shanghai and North China—13th June, 3 p.m.  
Philippine Islands—13th June, 3 p.m.  
Shanghai and North China—13th June, 5 p.m.  
Haiphong—13th June, 5 p.m.  
Port Bayard—13th June, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 14th June.  
Haiphong, Saigon, Siam, Bangkok, Colombo, India, Aden, Egypt, South Africa, Europe via Suez—14th June, Registration 11 a.m.  
a.m. Letters Room.

Japan via Nagasaki—13th June, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 15th June.  
Tientsin—15th June, 11 a.m.  
Shanghai and North China—15th June, 5 p.m.  
Weihaiwei and Tientsin—15th June, 11 a.m.

SUNDAY, 16th June.  
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—16th June, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 17th June.  
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, Canada, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—17th June, Registration 145 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 18th June.  
Cebu, Manila—18th June, 11 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—18th June, 1 p.m.  
Shanghai and North China—18th June, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 20th June.  
Shanghai and North China—20th June, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 21st June.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—21st June, 1 p.m.

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